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WANT NEW BISHOP

Present Incumbent Stands In the
Way of a Change.

BISHOP POTTER'S ERRAND HERE

He Intimated to the Honolulu Dic-
cesan That His Resignation
Would be Accepted.

NEW YORK, November 26.—

The special errand of Bishop Potter to the Sandwich Islands has been made known. The Bishop is now in Japan. He stopped only a day and a half at Honolulu. His visit was to interview Rt. Rev. Dr. Willis, the Anglican bishop there. It appears that a transfer of the diocese might have been made to the Bishop of Hawaii. The House of Bishops before this but for the inaction of Bishop Willis. The diocese of Honolulu is an independent one, but it has a nominal connection with the Church of England from the fact that the nomination to the bishopric is vested in the Archbishop of Canterbury. This is not on account of the English establishment, but because of a law that any part of the earth not specially covered otherwise is under the Episcopal supervision of the primate of all England. As Bishop of Honolulu, Dr. Willis has not been a success, and the Episcopal Church in America is not willing to accept him along with the diocese. Correspondence has been had with the Archbishop of Canterbury, and it has been intimated to the Honolulu diocese that his resignation would be favorably acted upon if he would send it in. But he does not seem inclined to send it in, so the day and a half which Bishop Potter is reported to have spent in Honolulu was probably devoted to a kindly survey of the situation and a gentle hint as to how the world outside of Honolulu views things. The Bishop's disinclination to get out has blocked the transfer thus far. Bishop Potter, as a member of the committee on the increased responsibilities of the church, undertook the mission, so it is said, of trying to bring about the resignation. Bishop Willis, it is said, does not appreciate American enterprise, as the American House of Bishops think is needed and as an American priest might do in this new field were he sent there.

PARKER IN DANGER.

Sam's Friends Believe He Will be
Hit With the Governorship.

Intimate friends of general Sam Parker say they have had letters from the Coast containing the news that it will be a hard thing for Mr. Parker to escape being hit by the Governorship of Hawaii. According to these witnesses to state secrets, President McKinley is to name in the matter as after the presidential eye was once fixed on Sam there was no escaping the official choice.

The President, however, is not alone; according to intimations the machinery of the Republican Party is beginning to move and Senator Hanna is announced as being in favor of Parker, as are other influential Senators. In fact Sam's intimate friends seem to believe there is senatorial conspiracy, involving such men as Senators Davis and Clark, to seat Mr. Parker in spite of all protests, in the gubernatorial chair of Hawaii. In the mean time Sam is sawing wood and selling molasses to the U. S. Government.

MARKET VALUE RULES.

Stamp Fee on Exchange Trans-
actions.

The market value of stock will in future be made the basis upon which stamp duty will be taxed. This decision was yesterday handed down by Attorney General Cooper, on an appeal by T. G. Thrum for information as to how he should fix the stamp fee on a deed presented for registration; the consideration being a block of Chas. Brewer & Co. stock. The decision is a most important one, and settles the vexed question as to the proper fee to be collected on exchange transactions where a nominal sum is mentioned as the consideration money.

KITCHENER MAY GO.

Possibly His Services Will Be Called
for in South Africa.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—One of the most remarkable reports afloat here is that the Sirar Lord Kitchener, will be sent to South Africa. This is only partly true. What is the fact on the subject is that there were there to be serious reasons in the British forces which seems little likely from latest reports—Lord Kitchener, as a practical fighting man, would be called upon. In the meantime Lord Wolseley has the utmost faith in Sir Robert Buller, who is his warm personal friend, and who has with General Buller.

the entire plan of campaign. Sir Charles Warren's appointment, although he is of an age where he would under ordinary circumstances be retired, is intensely popular. His book upon the value of scouting in South Africa is a kind of warfare now being waged.

It may seem a strange thing to say, but until yesterday, when the people heard of Kitchener's success, the British here had had no news of any account for well nigh a fortnight. The result was that the people had grown extremely nervous. The place to witness sentimental interest in the war is the special room in St. James street at the side of the War Office, specially set aside for ladies. I was there a few minutes ago. It was crowded with fashionably dressed mothers, wives and sisters, rubbing elbows with the humbler, but just as keenly anxious as the selectest of "Tommy Atkins." It is a regular thing, however, instead of taking a walk in Hyde Park to run down to the War Office and have a look at the telegraph board.

Sir Robert Buller, before he left made special conditions as to taking command. One was perfect freedom of action upon the carrying out of a prearranged plan of campaign. The second was that his dispatches should not be made public. This accounts for the absolute dearth of news of late and the correspondingly great number of absolutely false reports which have been published by correspondents and editors driven to despair in their attempts to find food for the clamorous public.

MORTUARY REPORT.

The total number of deaths reported for the month ending November 30, 1899, was 111, distributed as follows:

Under 1 year	23
From 1 to 5	7
5 to 10	4
10 to 20	21
20 to 30	21
30 to 40	15
40 to 50	10
50 to 60	6
60 to 70	9
Over 70	9
Total	111

Male	67
Female	44
Hawaiian	58
Chinese	13
Portuguese	2
Japanese	26
Great Britain	2
United States	2
Other nationalities	4

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MOR-
TALITY.

November, 1895	60
October, 1895	60
October, 1896	58
October, 1897	51
October, 1898	93
October, 1899	111

DEATHS BY WARDS.

November, 1896	58
November, 1897	51
November, 1898	93
November, 1899	111
Non-residents	6

DEATH RATE.

Annual death rate per 1,000 for	
month	38.05
Hawaiians	55.30
Asiatics	42.54
All others	18.22

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Abcess	1
Accident	1
Angina Pectoris	1
Asthma	2
Bronchitis	3
Burns	2
Bright's disease	2
Beriberi	1
Catarh	2
Convulsions	4
Cholera infantum	2
Consumption	11
Cancer	1
Debility	1
Dysentery	2
Dropsy	1
Diarrhoea	1
Enteritis	1
Encephalitis	1
Epilepsy	2
Fever	10
Fever-Typhoid	5
Fever-Malarial	4
Fever-Remittent	2
Fever-Puerperal	1
Fever-Gangrene	1
Heart Disease	4
Hemorrhage	4
Inanition	3
Influenza	2
Jaundice	2
Liver, Disease of	1
Laryngitis	1
Measles	2
Natural Causes	6
Nephritis	1
Nephritis	1
Old age	1
Operation	2
Peritonitis	1
Pneumonia	4
Septicemia	2
Uraemia	1
Unknown	1

C. B. REYNOLDS,
Agent Board of Health.

VICTIMS OF THE MAINE.

Their Bodies to be Brought Back to the
United States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The navy department has about concluded arrangements for bringing to this country the bodies of the 164 sailors of the Maine, now interned in Colon cemetery, Havana. It is now proposed to assign a warship to this duty between December and February next. The bodies will be brought to Washington and in-
terred in the Soldiers' Home.

STately Edifice

\$320,000 Business Block
for Hackfeld & Co.

Finest Building in Honolulu Now
Under Way—Architect Trapha-
gen's Creditable Plans.

Upon the completion of their new office and display building next year, the firm of H. Hackfeld & Company will be enabled to occupy the handsome, most convenient and complete private business block ever erected in the Hawaiian Islands. From an architectural standpoint the appearance of the building inside and out, its interior arrangement for the public and private offices of the various departments, and the great cost involved in its construction, estimated in the neighborhood of \$320,000, will not suffer by comparison with many of the fine business blocks of San Francisco. It will be a fitting monument to mark the half-century anniversary in the progress and development of the business which the house of H. Hackfeld & Co. has brought to its present proportions, and is the most important building feature ever contemplated for Honolulu.

In 1849 the firm of H. Hackfeld & Co. occupied a very small building on Queen street, all sufficient however for its needs, for it began business with an exceedingly small lot of goods. In the early fifties, the firm became a sugar factor acting as agent for a sugar plantation on Kauai, and thus the foundation was laid for becoming one of the most powerful business houses in the Hawaiian Islands, and eventually to erect and occupy entirely the most commodious and magnificent business structure now being contemplated. Upon the completion of the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of their business on October 2nd last, the event was fittingly memorialized by substantial gifts to thirteen charitable institutions of Honolulu; and one of the finest architectural features added to mark its progress.

The design for the new building is a production of architect O. G. Traphagen of this city, and in picturesque frontage detail exemplifies the architectural beauty of the Renaissance period. It is by far the most superior plan and detail work yet perfected by Mr. Traphagen for this city, and as an example of modern architecture, this superb structure, embodying as it does, all the latest features and improvements, would be a creditable addition to any city. The frontage elevations are chaste and simple in design, yet liberal in proportion and elegant in execution.

The design, as can readily be observed, is an exceedingly graceful and rich composition. Modern requirements have been fully recognized in every department of the structure and the most important and recent improvements in the art of building will be incorporated. It is to be three stories in height, and will front upon Queen street as far as the present office building, taking the entire front of Fort street and Halekiau street to the old warehouse. The Queen street frontage will be 112 feet, on Fort 203 feet, and Halekiau street 101 feet, with a height of 60 feet from the pavement to the top of the dome, which surmounts the structure at the Fort and Queen street intersection, the height will be ninety feet, a fifty foot flag staff rising from the center of the dome.

The building will be constructed entirely of cut blue stone produced from the quarries of Oahu, and much of the belt lines, lintel work and stone moulding course will be fine-tooled dressed. The decorative treatment of the facades, together with the color effect and the beautiful dome with its perfect proportions surrounding the prominent corner elevation and grand entrance, will produce an effect of grandeur. The pillars supporting the entrance and the window arches are also to be chiselled from the small blue stone, perfectly dressed and surmounted by carven capitals in strong relief; and all the embellishments on the friezes and facades telling the entire building will be wrought in the local stone. The architect says it is the finest stone he has found for building purposes. He has tested it and found it to be as strong as Malibu granite. The main entrance at the corner of Fort and Queen streets is one of the finest features of the entire building, a sight of truly dramatic effect.

to the floor of the lobby, the first story being four and a half feet above the street level. The remaining entrances are similar but narrower. The main entrance is flanked by dressed marble columns and is deeply recessed; on the stone lintel above the outside entrance is the following legend in carven block letters: "1849—H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.—1900."

The lobby itself, circular in form and following the contour of the dome, will rival even the entrances of many of the beautiful library buildings which have lately been erected in Boston and other large cities. The lobby will be finished in polished marble and mosaic work, and will have the effect of a dome ceiling.

Just off this entrance are the offices for the clerks, while on the Queen street side at the Waikiki end, will be the offices of the Consulates which Mr. Hackfeld represents. These rooms, to a certain extent, will be Mr. Hackfeld's private domain, yet other private offices will be at his disposal in the business part of the structure as well. Private and public office conveniences and facilities have been carefully studied to produce the least confusion in the different departments which have to report at the head office.

The building will be constructed throughout of fireproof material, and will have the most modern features in lighting and ventilation. The basement, which will be constructed of cement, will be seven and a half feet high; the first story sixteen and a half feet, the second story thirteen and a half feet, the top story twelve and a half feet. The top of the dome will be decked over for an observation station, and surrounded by a metal crown.

By all odds the building marks one of the greatest improvements, and will be one of the future features of lower Fort street; and, as a monument to their business enterprise, it enhances the beauty of Honolulu.

MILES ON BOER WAR.

Says If Burghers Had Equal Numbers
and Finances They Might Win.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 25.—General Nelson A. Miles, who arrived here last night from New Orleans, went on an official tour of inspection of Fort McPherson this morning.

When asked what he thought would be the probable result of the British and Boer war in the Transvaal he did not hesitate to say that England would eventually win, but he emphasized the fact that the victory would be bought with a great sacrifice of lives and property.

"British arms in the Transvaal will be carried to victory," he said, "but there will be many lives lost, much property swept away and great financial cost. England has the advantage in number of men, more supplies and more money. That is all. If the Boers had as many soldiers and as many stores of supplies, I would not undertake to say what would be the result. But, while the British possess all these supplies and have an unlimited number of men, both at home and in the colonies, to draw from it must be remembered that the Boers are far removed from the bases of supplies. A land communication of 500 miles is always a great hardship and an uncertainty."

"You see what I mean when I say it is only in numbers and finances that England has any advantage of the Boers. The Boers fight at home. They are playing on their own grounds, as it were. They know the topography of the country. They are accustomed. Everything is new to the Queen's soldiers."

"Then, again, the flies are destroying the horses and live stock and cattle that England is sending into the Transvaal, which it is not within the jurisdiction of men to control."

"All that I can say is that much depends upon the strategy and generalship of the heads of the two armies."

General Miles and party will leave tonight for Washington.

MORGAN WAXED WROTH.

Threatened to Call the Governor of
Georgia to Account.

ATHENS, Ala., Nov. 27.—In the debate at 5 o'clock today between Senator John T. Morgan and Governor Johnston, the latter began to read the alleged Washington interview with Senator Morgan, in which the senator said that Bryan's leadership was not necessary to the success of the party.

Senator Morgan said:

"You know, governor, you are misrepresenting me."

"I am, am I?" replied the governor. "Yes," came the report, "for I told you yesterday that this interview was not true, but you continue to misrepresent me and I say to you now that if you do it again, governor or no governor, I will hold you to account."

The senator had walked over to where Governor Johnston was standing and shook his finger at him as he declared his words. There was considerable excitement and cries of "Sit down! Sit down!" and "Let us do the talking!" were heard.

It was some time before Governor Johnston could resume.

Joe Marsden is still lingering on the Coast, where, at last accounts, he was having a good time. He is visiting

THE SULU ISLANDS

United States May Cede
to Holland.

A Remarkable Move by Anglo-Am-
erican Statesmen on the Check-
er Board of Diplomacy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Among the interesting gossip current here in inner diplomatic circles is the proposition which the Administration is said to be seriously considering of turning the Sulu Islands over to Holland, upon certain conditions mutually agreeable. The talk is that the Administration realizes it cannot consistently hold them under the present treaty with the Sultan. The whole arrangement is represented as one of military expediency and among the things forced upon us as the result of the war, but the Sulu treaty, on account of the conditions attaching, has never been a popular proposition with the people. By transferring its sovereignty or suzerainty to Holland, the Administration thinks it will dispose of a problem that is bound to meet with bitter opposition when the treaty is submitted for ratification.

The proximity of the Dutch Islands to the Sulu archipelago and the access, which in a general way has attended the colonial administration of the Dutch Government in these waters, but beyond this, the natural and unaffected neutrality of Holland toward all the powers, are regarded as conditions peculiarly favorable to some such arrangement as outlined above.

It is not unlikely, however, that back of all this is a very remarkable check-board move of diplomacy in which the skillful hand of Great Britain employing the United States as a friendly ally is apparent.

Overtures have recently been made by Queen Wilhelmina and the Dutch Government to incorporate Holland in the German empire as one of the Confederate States. The immediate cause for these overtures, as reported, is the date of the Queen's visit to Berlin, about a month ago, is the fear which Holland entertains of Great Britain's policy of ruthless expansion, the attack on the Dutch people of the South African republics, and the danger of England's sudden absorption of the Dutch Islands of Java, Sumatra, etc., in the East Indies.

Actuated by such fears, Dutch statesmen have come to regard the incorporation of Holland with the German empire as a measure of necessary protection; but this suspicion is not directed alone against England, but to some extent against the United States as a power suddenly become allied in interests at least with the British policy in the East.

England has practically forfeited her influence with Holland, and her diplomacy in trying to thwart the Dutch-German compact would probably come to naught, while armed opposition would prove a dangerous game with Germany to deal with. But the fears of Holland would perhaps be successfully allayed by bestowing upon her the suzerainty of the Sulu archipelago on the part of the United States, with the direct and announced approval of England. This would be a substantial evidence that neither of these powers harbors any ambitious designs against Dutch interests in those waters, and perhaps foil proposed incorporation of Holland with the German empire.

England's interest in thwarting this incorporation is too apparent to need explanation. With the great ports and coast line of Holland coming into the jurisdiction of the German empire, together with her colonies, England would, indeed, witness the revival of the great Germanic sea-power which it cost her so much blood and treasure to reduce, a marine power which, unlike the Latin examples of the Spanish armada and the Napoleonic fleet of invasion, would mean the appearance of a European rival embodying all the elements of her own sea craft and salubrity to dispute her sovereignty of the seas.

If the United States took the position outlined it would serve the threefold purpose of reciprocating England's Anglo-American sympathy, helping Great Britain to get rid of a disagreeable nightmare, and at the same time riding the Administration of further worry over the Sulu business.

SHOULDER DISLOCATED.

Mr. Brock Receives an Injury

While Playing Tennis.

During the progress of the gentleman's tennis doubles yesterday afternoon on the courts of the Pacific Tennis Club, Mr. T. C. Brock had the misfortune to dislocate his right shoulder, the shoulder joint being wrenched sharply out of the socket.

The circumstances under which the injury was effected were seemingly too slight to make a severe wrench, yet were sufficient to cause Mr. Brock considerable pain. He was reaching for a high return ball from the other side of the court, and the tension caused by jumping for it caused the dislocation. He was assisted to the dressing room and a doctor called in who went the

NICARAGUA BILL

Congressman Hepburn to Introduce One.

The friends of the Waterway Will Wholly Disregard the New Canal Commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—One of the first measures of importance introduced in Congress will be the Nicaragua canal bill. The friends of the waterway intend to disregard entirely the new Commission appointed under the provision of the law enacted in the closing hours of the last session. This bill will be identical with that introduced by Mr. Hepburn in the last Congress, which appropriated \$115,000,000, available in sums of \$20,000,000 a year, to be secured by a bond issue, and provided that the canal should be constructed by the United States Government instead of by private enterprise. The Hepburn bill also contained a provision to the effect that the United States should exercise absolute sovereignty over a zone of land which the Government was empowered to secure by purchase or treaty. This feature of Hepburn's bill was the subject of criticism from friends of the canal themselves, for the reason that in the construction of Nicaragua and Costa Rica it is provided that neither Government may alienate territory.

Discussing the question of canal legislation tonight, Representative Darnall of California said an effort would be made to amend this feature of the Hepburn bill. It is Mr. Hepburn's belief that practically the same object can be accomplished by a mere change of words by which the United States shall be clothed with absolute control of the canal and given the privilege of fortifying the waterway in time of war while at the same time the constitutional inhibition of Nicaragua and Costa Rica will not be violated. Mr. Hepburn will undoubtedly be reappointed chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, which will have charge of the bill, and Mr. Hartman, it is equally probable, will be chairman of the sub-committee to which the bill will be referred.

"The canal bill will be introduced early in the session," said Mr. Hartman, "and from the standing committee will go at once to the sub-committee. It will be reported back to the full committee for consideration at once and an effort will be made to incorporate any amendment. The standing committee will endeavor to secure early consideration from the House. Speaker Henderson is favorable to cable this year to enact a law under which the Government will be empowered to construct the waterway."

Representative Kahn of San Francisco will work hard for the enactment of canal legislation, which the candidate not only a national benefit but a matter of prime importance to his constituents.

Representative Waters of Los Angeles saw Speaker Henderson today and discussed the committee appointments and forthcoming legislation. He believes the Pacific Coast should have a member on the Rivers and Harbors Committee and would like the place himself, although he is not making a fight for the appointment.

Representative Kahn of San Francisco also had an interview with Henderson today and received assurances that the Coast will be well taken care of. Where old members express a desire to serve on the same committees as last session they will be undisturbed. The fact that many prominent members of the last Congress do not return leaves some very important committee places to be filled by new men.

TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES.

Ground Broken by the Rapid Transit Company.

Manager C. G. Ballentyne of the Rapid Transit Co., expects to return before Christmas. He writes to Engineer R. J. Amweg from New York under date 16th November, that transportation is a very difficult matter to arrange and he is experiencing considerable trouble over it.

Up to the present, three shipments round the Horn have been sent off, and may be looked for here about the end of January next.

Ground was broken yesterday on the site of the power house on Beretania street and the work will be pushed ahead without delay.

IN THE CABINET.

Action Taken on Attorney General Griggs' Opinion.

The Cabinet met in regular session yesterday morning.

The most important matter coming up for consideration was the opinion of United States Attorney General Griggs, delivered to President McKinley upon a request from the Hawaiian Government, through Hon. A. S. Hartwell, Special Agent, for reconsideration of the U. S. Executive order in the matter of Public lands in Hawaii.

The opinion of the Attorney General was read and, after extended discussion, the Cabinet decided the entire matter had better rest until Congress met and acted upon it. The discussion, however, developed the fact that the Cabinet feels assured that Congress, in view of the circumstances surrounding the land transactions, will pass legislation saving all purchasers from hardship.

Further discussion was had on the

suggestion, lately received from Mr. Hartwell, that President Dole and Judge Frear proceed to Washington in Hawaiian interests; but the Cabinet deemed it inadvisable to send either gentleman at the present time.

The application of T. J. Aluli for another spirit license at Walluku, Maui, was tabled for several reasons given during discussion.

The matter of the extension of Ala Moana from the Kerosene warehouse to the head of Allen street at the Fish market was taken up. It was stated that satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Bishop Estate for the possession of the necessary Kaakaako lands for the road, which will be one hundred feet wide.

A DELICATE WORK

Pathfinder's Instruments in Judiciary Grounds.

How the Officers are Finding Out the Deflection in the Bearing of Their Compasses.

Officers from the coast survey ship have erected a tent under the great banyan tree behind the Judiciary Building, and are now engaged there in testing certain of their instruments, and also are determining the magnetic declination which these islands produce in their compasses. This is to discover the true bearing of the compass, so that it may be set straight in their calculations for the coast survey work here. The delicately balanced needle in the instrument is set with its edges in a vertical position just opposite to the adjustment of a compass needle which lays in a horizontal position. The dip of this keenly sensitive magnetic needle is to discover the dip below the horizontal position in the compass.

The Hawaiian Islands on account of their volcanic origin, the officers state, afford a great deal of magnetic attraction which affects the results of their calculations very much and this instrument discovers the attraction of the magnetic force as well as its intensity.

The constant passage of bicycles along the pathway near the place where the instrument has been set up, is annoying in making tests, as the steel and iron causes a deflection to occur in the needle.

Real Estate for Two Weeks.

Berrey's Hawaiian real estate circular states that during the latter half of November the mortgage indebtedness of the Islands increased by over \$110,000 and that many large transfers of property have been recorded lately. The following is a list of recorded instruments for the last two weeks of November:

	Number.	Amount.
Deeds	128	\$197,289 78
Mortgages	42	180,730 00
Leases	58	
Releases	21	70,714 97
Chattel mortgages	9	12,950 00
Bills of sale	16	34,450 00
Agreements	8	
Affidavits	1	
Power of Attorney	10	
Assign. of Leases	2	
Assn. of Mts.	6	
	Per cent.	
Mortgages	4%	40,000 00
Mortgages	6	1,600 00
Mortgages	7	68,500 00
Mortgages	7 1/2	2,400 00
Mortgages	8	23,300 00
Mortgages	9	15,800 00
Mortgages	10	8,650 00
Mortgages	12	7,100 00
Mts.—No per cent recorded		13,880 00
		\$180,730 00

Precious Babies.

Mother's comfort. Father's delight. God's dearest earthly gift to man. What a happy sight; the healthy, robust, vigorous, rollicking, always the same baby. What a sad sight; the puny, blue and pale, restless, crying baby. Nine out of ten times the child is troubled with worms. It shows it in convulsions, spasms, colic. And ten times out of ten Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer will drive out the pesky life-eating worms. It is nature's remedy, and as the healthy child is the natural child, it must make the sickly child healthy. The Indians living close to nature, discovered the remedy. For centuries they used it to make their babies rugged, powerful, fearless. What it has done for the child of the forest, it will do for the child of the civilized—cure. That is what it has been doing for years. You can get it of your druggist for 25 cents. Be sure and get the genuine. The child's life is too precious to trifle with worthless substitutes. Hobron Drug Co., agents for the Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

Fire Alarm.

An alarm of fire was turned in at about 1:40 yesterday afternoon from the home of C. J. Holt at Makiki. The Plain's engine was quickly on the spot and extinguished the blaze before any serious damage was done. The fire was confined to the roof of the kitchen, caused probably from a spark from the stove pipe dropping upon the dry shingles.

A GREAT SUCCESS

Lepers' Merry Christmas Concert.

A Fine Program—Singers and Players Heartily Encored—Large Audience.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The indefatigable efforts of Wray Taylor culminated last evening in one of the most successful grand concerts ever given in Honolulu, and the Lepers' Merry Christmas this year will be one of the merriest they have ever had; for the concert, from a financial standpoint, reaped a golden harvest. Kamaikapili Church was crowded to the doors, even the aisles being occupied by rows of chairs. As a social event it could not be surpassed, for representative Honolulu society was present in large numbers and fashionably dressed.

A fine program was rendered and the splendid action of the Amateur Orchestra, together with the concerted singing of the choirs from St. Andrew's and Central Union Churches, was a decided treat, especially in the rendition of Haydn's "The Heavens Are Telling," from the Creation. The chorus was strong, well balanced and very effective. The Amateur Orchestra in its special selections showed the diligent training and leadership of Wray Taylor, and has made great progress since its last public appearance.

There were several features in the program which brought out rounds of applause from the auditors, notably the initial appearance of Mr. F. W. Sharp, brother of Prof. Sharp of this city, and a recent arrival. He is a descriptive balladist of pleasing action and address, and his descriptive rendition of the "Bedouin Soul Song" was well received. The entrance of Mr. A. L. Parmley upon the platform was the signal for an outburst of applause, evidence of the great popularity of the favorite tenor of the Boston Lyric Opera Company. He was warmly encored, and responded with a popular love song.

One of the hits of the evening was the violin solo playing of Mr. Paul Egly, also of the opera company. In his first two program pieces he was accompanied on the piano, but in his encore selections he played without any accompaniment, fancy free, and at the conclusion of each of his three encores was applauded with fervor.

Mrs. Montague Turner in each of her selections was in splendid voice, and sang beautifully, responding to an encore. Several baskets of flowers were sent her by many admirers. In the recitative and grand trio from Lucia Borgia her voice blended well with those of Messrs. Parmley and Rockwell, bringing out its full dramatic effect.

No concert program in this city is complete without the appearance of Harold Mott-Smith, whose artistic playing of the cello last evening was a revelation to his hearers. He was compelled to respond to an enthusiastic encore.

The audience had an opportunity of listening to a local composition, the production of the Intermezzo, "May," by Wray Taylor, which was rendered by Mr. Taylor at the organ, Miss Wall, piano, Dr. Wall, violin, and Harold Mott-Smith, cello. It was one of the most pleasing numbers on the program.

The larger part of accompanying various numbers of the program, fell to the lot of Miss Allie Wall, who is deserving of great credit. Messrs. A. B. Ingalls and Homer Smith in turn presided at the large organ.

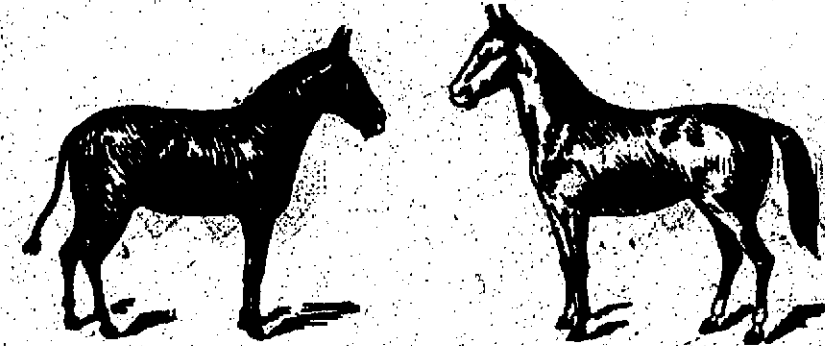
The following is the program as given:

PART I.
Morceau—"The Dawn of Love"..... Bendix
Amateur Orchestra.
Chorale—"To God on High" (from St. Paul)..... Mendelssohn
Orchestra, Organ and Chorus.
Baritone Solo—"Bedouin Soul Song"..... Pinault
Mr. F. W. Sharp.
Cello Solo—"Adagio"..... Bizet
Mr. Harold Mott-Smith.
Song—"O Divine Redeemer"..... Gounod
Annie Montague Turner.
Violin obligato, Paul Egly; piano, Miss Wall; organ, A. B. Ingalls.
Intermezzo—"May"..... Wray Taylor
Violin, Dr. O. E. Wall; cello, H. Mott-Smith; piano, Miss Wall; organ, Wray Taylor.

PART II.
Chorus—"The Heavens Are Telling" (from "Creation")..... Haydn
Orchestra, Organ, Trio and Chorus.
Trio—Miss Halstead, Messrs. Chas. Elston and A. W. Judd.
Tenor Solo—"For All Eternity"..... Mascheroni
Mr. A. L. Parmley.
Violin Solos—
(a) "Traumerel"..... Schuman
(b) "Ave Maria"..... Gounod
Mr. Paul Egly.
Recitative and Grand Trio from "Lucia Borgia"..... Donizetti
Annie Montague Turner, Messrs. Parmley and Rockwell.
"Orchestral March"..... Mendelssohn
Amateur Orchestra.
Accompanists, Miss Allie Wall, Messrs. A. B. Ingalls and W. E. Sharp.
Organist, Mr. Homer Smith.

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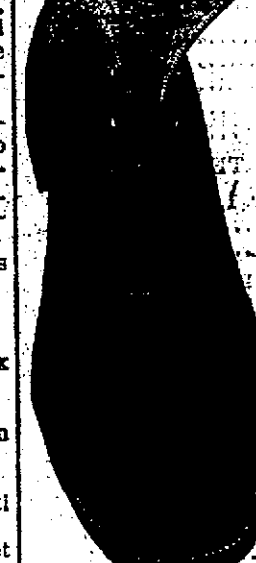
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Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatism, and it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from any injurious ingredients, the most delicate constitution can take it with safety. The Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes passed off by unprincipled traders. The words "Clarke and Midland Continental Drug Company, Limited, England," are stamped on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1899.

AS TO MUNICIPALITIES.

It will not be long—it may not be more than a month hence—before the question of municipal charters for Honolulu and Hilo and of village organization for smaller places will have to be taken up. Speaking of this matter some time ago a local contemporary proposed the organization of a young men's municipal league. We do not know why a municipal league should be vested with an age limit, especially a limit which excludes the principal taxpayers. What is better is a league embracing representative men; young and old, who will discuss the civic needs of the towns and crystallize their best thought in charters which will finally be submitted to boards of freeholders for use in drafting the ultimate measure. Such leagues could profitably gather literature about city charters from all over the United States and from certain countries of the old world which have produced acceptable city governments. They could hold weekly meetings, at which the general subject or special features of it might be debated. Further than this they could have addresses from men, local and otherwise, who have, like Albert Shaw, made the ruling of cities the serious study of years. In this way some light on a complex but vastly important problem could perhaps be gained. After that if the young men have any surplus energy they might do well to organize leagues for putting a good charter through at the polls.

THE CASE OF MR. ROBERTS.

This Outlook for November 18, contains a leading article on the case of Mr. Roberts, the Polygamous Congressman, which puts the duty of denying him a seat in the House in a clear light. The Outlook takes up the two legal questions involved: "Has the House any Constitutional authority to exclude Roberts?" "If so, are there adequate grounds for his exclusion?"

The two provisions of the Constitution which bear directly on the Roberts case are Article I, Section 2, which declares that "no person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen;" and Article I, Section 5, which provides that "each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members." The protagonists of Roberts insist that under these provisions he has a right to hold his seat, being able, as he is, to meet the stated requirements. That is to say he is twenty-five years old, has been a citizen of the United States for seven years, is a resident of the State he claims to represent and has been duly elected by that State.

Incidentally the Outlook properly insists that the United States Constitution is not to be interpreted as though there were no precedent history. It is an outgrowth of the unwritten organic law of Great Britain which makes the House of Commons the sole judge of the qualifications of its members. This privilege was not surrendered by the Framers of the Federal Constitution but it was added to as respects elections and returns and only modified as regards the Constitutional provisions quoted. This view, the Outlook holds, is confirmed by the peculiar language of Article I, Section 2, which does not say that any man may be a Representative who is twenty-five years of age, etc.; it says that no man shall be a Representative unless he is twenty-five years of age, etc. "Neither House can admit men who do not possess" these qualifications; it does not follow that it cannot exclude men who are, in its judgment, otherwise disqualified. Suppose admission should be claimed by a Representative afflicted with an incurable, loathsome, and infectious disease, as leprosy for example; must he be admitted? Suppose a State or States should attempt to break up the Union of States, and for this purpose should elect Representatives who should come to Washington for the avowed purpose of aiding in this attempt; must they be admitted to a share in the councils of the Nation? Suppose the State of Missouri should send up Jesse James, a convicted felon, as a Representative, must the House admit him, notwithstanding the conceded fact that he was still directing the operations of his gang of train robbers? Must the House admit such a Representative and trust to the ability afterward to expel him by a two-thirds vote? The point is well-taken and if it has not heretofore been established by American precedent that is because

Congress has not often been afflicted with members who deserved exclusion. But precedents may be set up at any time without the necessity of looking for anterior ones.

Now as to the propriety of keeping Mr. Roberts out we have a definite warrant for it in certain established facts. The Utah Representative-elect made himself ineligible to holding office under the United States by contracting a polygamous marriage after the passage of the law of 1882 forbidding such unions; he did not become eligible under the amnesty proclamations because he neglected to comply with their rules. He made himself again ineligible by living in polygamous relations subsequent to the amnesty and prior to the admission of Utah as a State. Furthermore he is now living in violation of the statutes of the State he claims to represent—"statutes passed to carry into effect a clause of the Constitution which was made a condition precedent to the admission of Utah as a State."

Upon these grounds the Outlook holds that "the responsibility for determining whether Mr. Roberts is eligible to represent his State rests with Congress and that it cannot avoid that responsibility; that it has a clear moral duty, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, to refuse him admission; and that it is even doubtful whether it has the legal and certain that it has not the moral right to overrule an Act of Congress, adopted by both Houses and approved by the President, as it will have to do if it admits to a seat a convicted criminal still continuing in the perpetration of a crime which Congress by solemn Act has declared makes him ineligible to any office in the United States."

THE END OF DERVISH POWER.

The killing of the Khalifa and all his chief Emirs says one is a fine stroke of business for the British Sudan. While this little band of warriors was at large the Sudan could no more build up a trade and attract white merchants and investors than could Arizona when Geronimo and old Cochise were harrying the ranches or lurking along the trails. Even the railway project halted in the near presence of the Dervish soldiery, decimated and half-discouraged though they might have been. But now, with their bodies in the dust and the magic of their names forever exorcised, the Khalifa and his Emirs have ceased to be an obstacle to progress. When Osman Digna is hunted down, as he must be, the land of the great desert will have its first assurance of peace since days long before the crusades. The romance of the country is now passing away; the twentieth century era of trade and civilization is about to begin.

But it was a wonderful romance while it lasted. The mists of prehistoric time shroud the beginnings of the Dervish power. In the days of King Solomon and that Queen of Sheba from whom Menelik of Abyssinia claims descent, the desert was the stronghold of Dervish princes. It was, with the Abyssinian country, the Ethiopia of Scripture. During the crusades it sent whole tribes to the aid of Saladin and today, in the booty of captured camps, the British soldiers find shields and swords which were taken from the Christian knights in Palestine. There is nothing more absorbing in modern history than the story of the Mahdi and how, crowning his bloody work with the slaughter of Hicks Pasha's army and the murder of Gordon, he wrested the desert from the British and left his successor, the Khalifa, to hold unchallenged sway at Khartoum for nearly thirteen years.

The romance is ending now and the prose of trade and civilization will take its place. Soon the cry will be: "All aboard for Omdurman, Nyanza and the Cape. Secure Pullman berths early." There will be belching factory chimneys in a re-created Khartoum and Cook's tourists, personally escorted, will show their helmets and sunshades on the sands that are now so dark and sour with Baggara blood. A few years hence no globe-trotter will feel that he has even done the beaten track without a jaunt in the Sudan. As to the fierce swordsmen of the plain, fate has nothing better in store for them than it has for any of the other dark races whom white conquistadores have subdued. The once noble Indian and the once noble Dervish will be on a common level of disease, poverty and wretchedness, awaiting the inevitable hour when they shall pass into the bourne from which no traveller returns.

A forecast of the President's message, printed in the New York Herald, has the following of local interest: "As to Hawaii, the President suggests immediate legislation to put in effect a territorial form of government and the modification of the pending bills to correspond more nearly with the present government of the Islands." The Herald's forecasts of Executive messages have often been correct and this one, owing to its reference to the value of Hawaiian administrative methods, arouses much curiosity.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The fight in Congress for the Nicaragua canal is already under way and the House will be compelled to make another report on that subject. Undismayed by the triumph of the railroads in the last House—a triumph which the easy passage of the amended canal bill in the Senate accentuated—Mr. Hepburn has resumed the Nicaragua battle and may be trusted to do all that any one man can to persuade the House majority to take favorable action. We wish we could anticipate more.

It is a sharp commentary on the idea that the people rule in democratic America that the building of an isthmian canal is not now under way. When President Cleveland, in the early part of his second term, described the canal as the most popular measure before the American people he simply told a truth which finds its vivid presentation in press and platform alike as it has done for twenty years past. Every State on or near the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts is in favor of building the Nicaragua canal and doing so, if necessary, at Government expense. The Interior States which raise wheat for which quick export to the Far East is desirable are for the big waterway; the manufacturing States want it for a similar reason attaching both to the import markets of the Far East and of the West Coast of Central and South America. Before the war some of the agricultural commonwealths of the Middle West did not see the value of a ship canal from any point of view and during the harvest time they were fearful of its cost. But the patriotic ardor aroused by the war together with the easy financial market which came of the tremendous uplift of values due to the new tariff, the higher price of farm produce and the gold discoveries, brought the Middle West around and now the canal idea has, we believe, a larger popular majority than ever before.

But the majority was large enough last year to have warranted Congress in making the Nicaragua bill a law. Besides there was the spirit of the war and the memory of the Oregon's long and fateful voyage—things which ought to have inspired Congress as they did the people. The Senate responded to these influences with a splendid majority, but the House, which is supposed to be nearer the people, was the one that balked. That body simply chose to be unrepresentative, to veto the will of the people; and in doing so it shook the whole structure of popular government. That was the time when the rights of the electors were usurped and their wishes denied by the Congressional majority.

And why? Simply because the overland railroads and the feeder lines working with them, comprising the entire railroad system of the United States, did not want their high freight rates to be demoralized by canal transportation. Was that a sufficient reason to defeat a measure which sought to confer the greatest good upon the greatest number? Was it an honest or even a decent reason? But characterize it as we please it, was the actual reason and to it we owe the fact today that Mr. Hepburn and his loyal friends are simply fighting against fate. Try as they may they will not be able to pass the canal bill. The all-powerful railroads will not permit it.

The one hope for the canal lies in a popular revolt against railroad influences in Congress and in politics generally. There are symptoms of that revolt on every hand, especially where, as in California, the railroad prestige is greatest, and as the rich corporations, encouraged by success and pressure to the screws, the chances of their final overthrow increase. The time will come when the American people will resume their sovereignty; they only need to feel, a little deeper, the smart of its loss. Unfortunately, however, great bodies move slowly, even in response to urgent needs and to their own best interests, and as a consequence no man can set even an approximate date when work on the isthmian canal will begin.

THE LAND CONTROVERSY.

We do not know what phase of "Americanism" prompts the sneer that the Hawaiian Government, in going on with its land sales up to the time of the receipt of President McKinley's order to desist, intentionally disregarded its obligations to the United States. It was at least an open question whether this Government, under the joint resolution annexing the group, had not the right, in the absence of all other land laws, to administer its own. The resolution said: "The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands; but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition." Congress, not choosing to act, left it to be inferred that the Hawaiian land laws were good enough and might safely be permitted to operate as they had been doing. There was the more reason to think so because in the further terms of the

resolution the money to be derived under American law from the sale or lease of Island lands, except such lands as might be reserved for public purposes, was to be expended for the benefit of the Hawaiian people.

An imported American government, confronted with land entries and desirous of doing what seemed best for Hawaii would probably have taken the same view of its duty that the Island government did. If a mistake was made it was a natural one for which the language of the resolution is chiefly to blame. It was a reasonable question: If Congress meant to have the American land law take effect why did it not make it take effect at once? The express provision that United States land laws should not apply to the Islands by virtue of the joint resolution, seemed to mean nothing else than that the Hawaiian laws should remain in force until superseded.

In the view taken by this Government there was no lack of Americanism nor is there in the critical attitude which many people have assumed towards President McKinley's or Attorney General Griggs's intervening order. If we remember aright the American people themselves occasionally criticize the moves of their administrative chiefs and still make bold, to call themselves American. The American privilege of free speech and honest dissent was not lost to the people of Hawaii when they came under the Stars and Stripes. In exercising it now they simply comport themselves as American citizens have the right to do. And what is more in the present case they are, but anticipating the Congressional objections to an order which would, if carried out in its retroactive clauses, do the rankest personal and corporate injustice, and afflict great values in Hawaiian realty with lawsuits that would be in the way of progress for years to come. We tell no State secret when we say that Congress, by its legislation, may be safely depended on to redress all the wrongs which the Executive order has, unintentionally, no doubt, been the means of inflicting.

As to Americanism it may be safely left to take care of itself. But we trust it may never assume the form of whispering humbleness and hang-dog subservience to every mistake which may be made at Washington. The errors of American statesmen are not sacred either from criticism or rebuke; if they were it would not be worth a free man's while to be an American.

LOCAL PRISON REFORM.

The proposal of Mr. Henry, warden of the Oahu prison, to have the new penitentiary built at some distance from this city is supported by sound arguments. Harbor improvement is likely, before long, to put the prison on the commercial water front and on land that is needed for other purposes and which could be sold for a sufficient sum to build a better structure than the present one. Besides, if the official site is continued there will be no chance to adopt the penological reforms which have long been needed here.

The practice of giving the defective, dependent and delinquent classes, whose sins against society have landed them in prison, nothing better to do than road-mending and stone-breaking, was once common in all lands. But it is now very much out of date. The object of modern penologists is not only to give convicts something to do, but something they will be able and willing to follow after their release as a means of livelihood. Most prisoners after mending roads and breaking stones for years will do anything else, after getting free, rather than do that. To expect them to keep on with such an occupation is as unreasonable as to suggest that a man who had been made to walk a treadmill for years would not stop when he got a chance and keep as far away from treadmill thereafter as he could.

If convicts who have no trade or profession are to be reformed and made useful members of society, they must be taught something that will be congenial and remunerative in after life. That is why, in the best-regulated prisons, the inmates are made to learn a trade or are inducted to the pursuits of agriculture. In such institutions stone-breaking may be employed only for refractory prisoners. The principal object is to make these sick of that form of toil and ready to try for something better.

The inmate of Oahu jail, who went in ignorant comes out that way so far as any suitable occupation is concerned. This is a state of things which does not satisfy the aspirations of Mr. Henry to have a model prison nor does it satisfy the conscience of society. Hence the suggestion which Mr. Henry makes that the new prison should be located somewhere outside Honolulu upon at least fifty acres of arable land. "I would," he says, in an interview with our contemporary, the Star, "establish a regular business system in connection with the institution, and endeavor to build up rather than farther pull down the man who has gone astray."

In the case of young Hawaiians I

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Scrofula, which is one of the worst affections of the human race, and comes from impure blood.

Salt Rheum, a torment to the flesh, a disfigurement to the body, and a drain on the system, also due to vitiated blood.

Pimples, which so disfigure the skin, and make the human face divine anything but a thing of beauty, but which are Nature's advertisement of foul blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills are harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

should put them in the field and make agriculturists out of them. Many come to the prison with no knowledge whatever of any trade or business. With fifty acres of land I could have a regular experimental farm, where all branches of agriculture could be carried on. Different branches would be taken up by different men. At times I would get Dr. Maxwell and other practical agriculturists to give instruction in different lines.

"Another branch would be stone cutting. I would put a certain class of men on this altogether with a view to teaching them the trade, so that when they left prison they would have something pleasant and profitable in the way of a vocation to fall back upon."

"At present we have nothing to put the men to except rock breaking and road work. Of course the men mend their shoes and women prisoners patch work. But that is not extensive enough. Breaking rocks in the quarries and road making is of no advantage. A young Hawaiian might spend ten years at this work, and when he left the prison would be no good for anything and a drag upon the community."

The Advertiser cordially agrees with the Henry plan, the more so in that it would foist no extra burden of cost upon the taxpayers. The present site of Oahu Prison ought to sell for \$100,000; perhaps more. That money, invested in outside lands, would provide a model penitentiary and a farm besides. We know of no argument which in any way lessens the force of the jail warden's conclusions that the sooner this change is made the better for all concerned.

Some of the advocates of the eight o'clock school opening idea hold that an hour at class work in the morning is worth two hours in the afternoon. Probably this is true providing the pupils have time to eat their breakfasts and get them a bit settled before recitations begin. But to make a child choke down a hasty meal and rush to school for an eight o'clock bell is to so upset him physically that he can do but a small amount of profitable work.

The death rate among the Hawaiians continues to be more than treble that among the whites. For November the Hawaiian rate was 55.30 in the 1000; Asiatics 42.54; all others, 18.22. In that ratio the complete disappearance of the race is only a question of time and not of very long time at that. It is a pitiable spectacle, this passing away of an amiable and interesting people, the more so because the natives could probably save themselves if they would.

Admiral Dewey's letter clears the atmosphere. His sturdy defiance of his critics and his ill-concealed contempt for people who could make him a present and expect to control it afterward, wins him admiration anew. He has shown the American people that they do not own him in his private capacity and men of independent minds are glad that he had the courage to do so. A noisy section of the public needed snubbing and Dewey was just the man to meet the long felt want.

Robert Wilcox is said to be on his way to Washington to ask for the United States Marshalship for these Islands. Mr. Wilcox claims a very general support and assuredly he ought to have it for in his time he has managed to belong to all local parties and to support all local causes. As a violent annexationist and an equally violent monarchist; as the eager foe of Liliuokalani and later her obsequious friend; as a handy man for the Island Marshal in ferreting out the secrets of revolutionary juntas and as a revolutionist himself; as one who has been both pro and con on the unionist question, Mr. Wilcox ought to be able to unite all parties in his support. At least he thinks so and it seems a small matter to him, especially with the aid of Baron Ferns, to impart the same conviction to the President.

Senator Frye, who presides over the upper House of Congress, is a friend of Hawaii, and Speaker Henderson, unlike Tom Reed, is not an enemy. The Islands may expect fair treatment at the hands of both and if they get that they will have no cause to be dissatisfied.

The material evidences of Honolulu progress, as they appear in the fine buildings about to go up, are strong and convincing. The Hackfeld structure, which is soon to show its imposing front, will be quite big and handsome enough even for San Francisco. This journal publishes a picture and description of it today which are calculated to make long-absent kama-ainas rub their eyes.

It is pleasant to learn that the plans of the Rapid Transit Company are going steadily ahead and that Honolulu, within a reasonable time, will see electric competition with Mr. Pats's mules. Between the trolley and the automobiles, the tramway will become a liability rather than an asset. That will be bad for the stockholders, but it will be a most satisfactory change for all of the travelling public who have not succumbed to the mule habit.

The British Government is said to have already fixed the penalties it will visit on the two Boer republics. An indemnity covering the cost of the war will be imposed as a tax which British officials will collect. The rumor also prevails in London that Presidents Kruger and Steyn and Transvaal State Secretary Reitz will be banished and that no Boer leader in the present troubles will be permitted to represent constituencies. Meanwhile, however, the task of imposing these conditions meets with unexpected obstacles.

Marconi's hint to his Hawaiian representative, Mr. Cross, that these Islands may be getting wireless telegrams from the Coast by this time next year, will raise expectations to a high pitch. Unlike Nikola Tesla, Mr. Marconi does not much indulge in day dreams. He is practical from the beginning. His intimation to Mr. Cross suggests that he is now at work developing a system that will not require the altitude of stations to correspond with the distance which messages are to traverse. If he succeeds in this undertaking, thereby overcoming the curve of the earth, he will easily rank as the first inventor of his time. Incidentally he will spoil the cable and perhaps the telegraphic business unless the cable and telegraph people get in and buy his patents.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune describes the American harbor in Samoa (Pago Pago) as "the most valuable island harbor in the South Pacific and perhaps in the whole Pacific ocean." He quotes a representative of the London Times as saying that the latter designation is correct and that the United States, possessed of Pago Pago and Pearl Loos, has the two chief island harbors and ports of call, supply and repairs in this whole sea. The following bit of description is incorporated in the Washington correspondent's article:

The capacity of this harbor is sufficient for the accommodation of large fleets; landlocked, it is safe from hurricanes and storms, and could easily be defended from land or sea attack at a small expense. In a naval point of view it is the key position to the Samoan group, and likewise to Central Polynesia, and is especially well located for the protection of American commerce. The Samoan archipelago is, by reason of its geographical position in Central Polynesia, lying in the course of vessels from San Francisco to Auckland, from Panama to Sydney, and from Valparaiso to China and Japan, and from being outside the hurricane track, the most valuable group in the South Pacific. Situated halfway between Honolulu and Auckland, Pago Pago would be a most convenient stopping-place or coaling-station for vessels or steamers, either for supplies or for the exchange of commodities. With the Pacific mail steamers making it a point for coaling it would necessarily become the controlling commercial place in that part of Polynesia.

Of course the importance of Pago Pago would vastly increase if an isthmian canal were built, and on that account it is hardly probable that the United States will listen to any suggestions from Germany regarding a transfer of the property.

THE AUDITOR GENERAL.

Comparative Monthly Statement. Large Cash Balance.

The monthly statement of the Auditor General for November, 1899, with an accompanying statement for the same month in 1898, is out and shows, among other facts, the following:

The current cash balance for November, 1899, is \$1,600,978.48; for the same month in 1898 it was \$668,005.31. The loan fund cash balance is \$142,745.23; for the same month in 1898 it was \$37,802.52. The net loan indebtedness, including amounts due depositors in the Postal Savings Bank, is \$4,862,032.20; for the same month in 1898 it was \$4,413,778.10.

While this statement shows that the indebtedness is more than for the corresponding month of 1898, it also shows that there is nearly a million dollars more on the credit side of the account.

DAMON MATTER

What it Suggested to the President.

The Present State of Affairs Can not be Continued Much Longer With Safety.

We take the following from the Washington Star:

The President has refused to accept the resignation of Mr. Damon, the Hawaiian minister of finance, and that official will remain in office, at least until such time as Congress provides for a different system of government for the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. Damon's resignation was tendered while he was in Italy seeking to secure the emigration to Hawaii of Italian laborers, who are wanted on the islands. This project was in the interest of an organization of planters and capitalists, and it was thought to be scarcely fitting that the minister of finance should engage in such outside matters. The resignation was tendered under such conditions, but as Mr. Damon has since terminated the connection between himself and the organization referred to the reason for his acceptance at once disappeared and he will continue in office.

NEED FOR REMEDIAL LEGISLATION.

That is only one of many recent happenings that has served to strengthen the President in the belief that the present state of affairs in Hawaii cannot be continued much longer without results disastrous to the material interests of the islands. There have also been complications in connection with the disposition of the crown lands, and altogether it is deemed necessary that Congress proceed at once upon reassembling to deal with the problem of supplying a permanent form of government for the islands to replace the present nondescript institution.

THE JUDICIARY.

One consideration alone that is regarded as sufficient in weight to demand the most earnest consideration, and at the earliest possible moment, too, is the indefinite status of the Hawaiian judiciary. In ordinary cases involving only property or even imprisonment this would be a matter of gravity, but when, as has happened recently, human life is involved it is felt that the stakes are too large to warrant reckless persistency in the present course. The difficulty in these cases lies in a radical difference between the Hawaiian and the United States laws, and although Hawaii has been by act of Congress declared a part of the United States, yet the jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court over the islands has been denied.

STATUS OF OFFICIALS UNDETERMINED.

The status of the officials on the islands is also uncomfortably indefinite, even where those officers are connected directly with the local government. The latter officials owe a divided allegiance to President McKinley and to President Dole, which is not regarded as sound practice. In the case of the United States officials Mr. Sewall, formerly United States minister to Hawaii, is now rated as a "special agent" of the State Department. In order to carry him along until Congress otherwise provides. But it is doubtful if Mr. Sewall himself has a clear conception of his functions. Certain it is that there has been more or less conflict of jurisdiction between himself and Mr. Haywood, who is still ranked as consul general of the United States, an anomalous office in view of the fact of annexation.

In this case there is said to be the necessity of continuing the office, because under present conditions there is no other way to regulate the extensive trade between the islands and the Pacific coast. Some one must issue papers to ships and certify to commercial papers until the United States tariff system goes into effect in Hawaii and treasury officials replace the existing force of local officials.

TROUBLE FROM IMMIGRATION.

The immigration question has also been a source of trouble and until our own laws are applied in their entirety there is still some danger of complications with foreign powers resulting from the application of the local laws. All of these considerations have had their effect not only upon our own administration, but also upon the official class in Hawaii, and the latter, wearying of the frequent points of contact with the superior forces in America, have, like Mr. Damon, been at frequent intervals since annexation on the verge of resignation.

A PHYSICIAN'S PURCHASE.

New Automobile Arrives for Dr. Miner.

Another automobile arrived in Honolulu by the Mōhikan and was taken to the fitting shops at Catton, Neill & Co.'s yesterday. The vehicle is the property of Dr. Miner and is a very neat, compact and strong looking affair, elegantly finished throughout and embodying a number of big improvements with a view to combining lightness with strength and general appearance. It is fitted with most pneumatic tangent spoked wheels and electric lamps, in addition to well padded cushions, electroplate flashings and leather hood. Dr. Miner will use the vehicle in the practice of his profession and in the meanwhile it will be stored pending his return.

Hawaiian Commissioner to Paris

The commission of Hon. Wm. G. Irwin as Hawaiian Commissioner to the Paris Exposition was signed yesterday and will be delivered formally to that gentleman today. Mr. Irwin will leave for the United States by the next Mariposa and will not return to Honolulu until after the Exposition. It is understood he will visit different points in the United States, England and Europe before his arrival at Paris. While in the French capital Mr. Irwin will be looked to as an authority on agricultural matters in Hawaii.

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New Manager.

Stearns Buck is the new manager of the Hawaiian Electric Company. The Government received his resignation as superintendent of the Nuanu valley works at about noon yesterday and he enters upon his new duties forthwith. Mr. Buck has been in charge of the Government electric light station for over a year and is admitted to be a man of high ability in his profession.

THE PLAGUE AGAIN

Kobe May Become a Closed Port.

Carmarthenshire Arrives With Japanese Immigrants—Kobe District in Quarantine.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The steamer Carmarthenshire, which arrived yesterday morning from Japan, reports that many of the Japanese immigrants who were to have been sent in her were finally detained by the Kobe authorities. The Black Plague has been making such deadly progress in the Kobe districts that the authorities have refused many emigrants the privilege of leaving that port. Two steamers have thus departed with short lists of Japanese for this port owing to the strictness of the quarantine regulations.

In the Kobe district heroic and rigid exercise of authority has been employed to prevent the spread of the disease. It is reported that if its progress is not stopped soon Kobe will become a closed port for more than two months, or until it will become safe to allow entries and departures therefrom.

The medical and quarantine officers of Kobe are to make a rigid examination throughout the city, whose population is nearly a quarter of a million. The work embraces a tremendous expenditure of money, opening of new hospitals and causing patrols to be extended about the city for disinfecting. By adopting all these measures the authorities will thus take Kobe out of the commercial world for some time and will prevent the plague from being sent out of this infected port. Nothing has been learned as yet from the local health officers as to whether there is any danger arising from these shipments; but as the Carmarthenshire had no deaths on the trip between Japan and Honolulu there would seem to be no cause for apprehension. The vessel brought 250 Japanese.

TO SEEK HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Henry Left This City by the America Maru.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

L. M. Henry of well-known fame, who deserted wife number two in People's Hill, about a month ago, will have to confront wife number one, if she learns his whereabouts. Mrs. Henry of Honolulu is wife number one and yesterday morning left on the America Maru for the Coast with the intention, it is understood, of finding her recalcitrant husband. She places no confidence in the stories that have been told of him, believing that her husband is not the man who has figured in the sensational robbery at Peoria.

Mrs. Henry purchased her ticket under an assumed name and was therefore able to leave quietly and unobserved. The fact, however, that the Ollie Musgrove mentioned was also well-known here for many years, and the Henry's as well, shows there is little doubt as to the identity of the parties in question.

THE STEAMER KAIULANI.

Now Being Fitted Out at the Union Iron Works.

The handsome steamer Kaiulani which was launched from Hay & Wright's shipyard at Alameda Point, California, in October last, was sent to the Union Iron Works at San Francisco on November 14th to have her machinery put in. She is 153 feet long, 23 feet 6 inches beam and 12 feet deep. She has two cylinders, one of 15 inches and the other 23 inches, and is capable of making thirteen knots an hour. She was built especially for the inter-island trade and was made as open as possible, with a long half-deck. She is beautifully finished in redwood and mahogany.

The Kaiulani will probably arrive here about Christmas or early next year and will at once be put on the inter-island route by the Wilder Steamship Company.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

CAPT. PAUL SMITH

Goes With His Regiment To-day.

Gives a Reception to Officers of the Fortieth—General Funston One of the Guests.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

At the Officers' Club last night was tendered a complimentary reception to the officers of the Fortieth Regiment and the officers of the local National Guard Regiment by Captain Paul Smith, who today leaves with his regiment for Manila on the transport Indiana at 2 p. m. The Quintette Club was in attendance throughout the evening and rendered all the Captain's old favorites as a farewell concert to him.

A large crowd of officers from the transports Ohio, Indiana, St. Paul and the Duke of Edinburgh to the general invitation, which had been sent out during the afternoon to both regular and National Guard officers; and General Funston, accompanied by his aide, Lieutenant Mitchell, was in evidence throughout the evening, and made a speech in which he eulogized the American soldier and the splendid work which has been performed in every war in which the United States has participated.

The reception was one of the most prominent that has ever been given in the Officers' Club and Captain Smith was toasted by General Funston and by his late comrades of the National Guard. In his speech General Funston said:

"We should give the Filipinos the government that we think is best for them, and not what they think. The Porto Ricans have accepted the government that we have given them, and they are thankful. As to the men in the field who are fighting for their country, I never expect to be at the head of better men than I found in the Twentieth Kansas, the First Montana and the Third Arizona; and whether regular soldiers or volunteers, black or white, or whether their ancestors came over in the Mayflower, or arrived from Ireland but fifteen years ago, the American soldiers under my command in the Philippines were as fine a body of men as can be found anywhere."

Among the guests present were: Brigadier General Funston and his aide, Lieut. Mitchell, Colonel Godwin of the Fortieth Regiment, Capt. Mayes, Capt. Lillienthal, Major Case, Major Little, Major Craig, Colonel McCarty of the First Regiment, N. G. H., Surgeon Major Cooper, Major Camara, Surgeon Garvin, Dr. Monsarrat, Col. Boyd, and many of Captain Smith's friends, both military and civilian.

Captain Paul Smith's local record is as follows: Was the nineteenth man enlisted in the National Guard in '93 after the overthrow of the monarchy, and has been captain of company A for nearly six years, being senior captain of the regiment. He had charge of all the political prisoners in 1895 after the insurrection. Captain Smith has also had charge of the Government harbor dredger since 1891, and had the honor of removing the bar at the entrance to the channel in 1892.

With Captain Smith are also eleven members of the National Guard of Hawaii, who have enlisted in the Fortieth Regiment. The captain leaves today at 2 p. m. on the Indiana, which is docked at the Irmgard wharf.

A LOCAL ITEM.

There are a great many of them. Every paper has its share. Statements hard to believe; harder to prove.

Statements from far-away places. What people say in New York. Public expression from California. Oft times good endorsement there. But of little service here at home. Honolulu people want local proof. The sayings of neighbors, friends and citizens.

Home endorsement counts. It is beyond dispute. This is the backing that stands behind every box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Mr. John E. Bush of Punchbowl st., this city, is attached to the Hawaiian interpretation staff at the Supreme Court. He says: "I had kidney trouble, and, acting on the recommendation of a friend, who had tried your invaluable remedy, I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Holister Drug Co.'s store. They were just as beneficial to me as they had been to my friend. It is well, the virtues of these pills should be made known, for they really are an excellent medicine for kidney trouble."

This is only one case in hundreds right here in Honolulu—people whom you may know—people whose statements can not be disputed. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, or sent by mail on receipt of price by the Holister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands. Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take no other.

HE KNOWS WHEREOF HE WRITES.

An editor prints his paper to give his patrons the news of the day and for the money there is in it. He is presumed to know of what he writes, and he generally does. When he writes as he does in the Leader Courier, Oregonia Mills, Pa., without fee or hope of reward, that "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy acts magically, and we found none better in our household. If you have a cough, try it." It may be accepted as an honest expression, worthy of credence. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.



ITCHING SKIN HUMORS

INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY CUTICURA.

A hot bath with CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, and a single application of CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure, to heal the skin, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and crusted skin, scalp, and blood humors, rashes and eruptions, when all other remedies and even the best physicians fail.

MOTHERS to know that CUTICURA SOAP is the greatest of skin purifiers and beautifiers as well as purest and sweetest of toilet and baby soaps.

Sold throughout the world. FORTY-SEVEN AND CUTICURA CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. British Depot: F. H. B. & Co., London. How to Cure Itching Humors, Free.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, & FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

We Are Still Moving!

We have torn one warehouse down and are clearing the things of another as fast as we can.

Our moving sale last week on Bicycle Lamps was a great success; we have cleaned out all the stock of lamps that we put aside for special sale. We are now going to offer a limited number of Bicycles at lower prices than ever before so that we will not have to move them to our new quarters.

COLUMBIA CHAINLESS BICYCLES \$75.00
COLUMBIA CHAIN BICYCLES 55.00
HARTFORD CHAIN BICYCLES 40.00
VIDETTE CHAIN BICYCLES 30.00

This offer only applies to our present stock, which we do not wish to have to move. When they are gone prices will go back to the same as in past. This is your chance to get a valuable Christmas present—one that will be appreciated.

If you are looking for JUVENILE WHEELS for the little folks, just bear in mind that we have a GOOD stock and CAN SUIT YOU. We rent Chainless Columbias by the day, week or month.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS.

Just Received:

A Large Shipment of

STYLISH
UP-TO-DATE

Furniture

Per W. H. Dimond.

COYNE-MEERTEN FURNITURE COMPANY

Progress Block. Fort St.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

LIFE. Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds £23,975,000.

Brit sh and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent Haw. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL

INSURANCE CO.

WILHELM OF MADGEBURG IN-

SURANCE CO.

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF CANADA.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL

UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reinsurance 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Steam and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1898, £13,955,000.

1—Authorized Capital—£2,000,000
Subscribed Paid up Capital—£2,000,000
2—Fire Funds—£1,000,000
3—Life and Annuity Funds—£1,000,000

Revenue Fire Branch—£1,000,000
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches—£1,000,000

The Accumulation of Funds for the Benefit of the Departments are free from all duties in any of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, December 5.
Br. S. S. Carmarthenshire, Blindloss, from Yokohama, Nov. 22, with 750 tons general merchandise for Alexander & Baldwin, and 251 Japanese.
Stmr. Kiloana, Bruhn, from Koloa, with 3 pigs sundries.
Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, from Lahaina.
U. S. A. T. Wyfield, Cartmer, from San Francisco, with stock for Mania. Haw. schr. Norma, Weisbarth, from Laysan Island, with guano and Japanese laborers.
Wednesday, December 6.
Am. bk. Onaway, J. Meech, from New York, July 6: 1,575 tons merchandise, to T. H. Davies & Co.
Am. schr. Columbia, E. W. Sprague, from Aberdeen, October 8: 1,054,500 feet lumber, to City Mill Co.
Stmr. Waialeale, Greene, from Kapa, December 5: 2 pigs, sundries, 2 deck passengers.
S. S. Alameda, Van Oterendorp, from San Francisco, November 29: Passengers and merchandise, to W. G. Irwin & Co.
Am. bkt. Amelia, Weller, from Port Blakeley: 480,000 feet lumber, to Allen & Robinson.
Stmr. Mokolii, Sachs, 3 hrs. from Kamao.
Thursday, December 7.
Stmr. Iwaleale, from Makaweli, with 3,780 bags sugar, 2 horses, 37 bds hides.
Am. schr. Eric, Ross, from Seattle, Oct. 21, with 715,000 feet lumber and 200,000 shingles, for Allen & Robinson.
Am. missionary schr. Hiram Bingham, A. C. Walkup, from San Francisco, Nov. 4, in transit to South Seas.
Am. schr. Jesse Minor, Whitney, from Eureka, Nov. 1, with 15 pigs, beef and fruit, 292,765 feet lumber.
Stmr. Lehua, Dower, from Molokai.
Am. bkt. S. G. Wilder, Jackson, from San Francisco, Nov. 17, with general merchandise, to F. A. Schaefer & Co. (anchored in the offing).
Stmr. Helene, Bennett, from Hamakua.
Am. bk. B. P. Cheney, Johnson, from Tacoma, Oct. 30, coal to Inter-Island S. N. Co.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, December 5.
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, Molokai.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, Kona.
Stmr. Noeau, Wyman, Honokaa.
T. K. K. S. S. America Maru, Going, San Francisco.
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, Maui.
Stmr. Lehua, Dower, Kaunakakai.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, Nawiliwili.
Stmr. Mikahala, Pederson, Makaweli.
Schr. Ada, Hanalei.
Am. schr. Aloha, Fry, San Francisco.
Jap. stmr. Toyo Maru, Sakai, Victoria.
Wednesday, December 6.
U. S. transport Indiana, Morie, Manila.
U. S. transport St. Paul, Manila.
U. S. transport Duke of Fife, Milne, Manila.
Schr. Golden Gate, Pahia, Kihel.
Stmr. Kiloana, Thompson, Lahaina.
S. S. Alameda, Van Oterendorp, Sydney.
Thursday, December 7.
Stmr. Mokolii, Dudoit, Maunalei.
Stmr. Lehua, Dower, Kaunakakai.
Stmr. Waialeale, Green, Kapa.
Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, Elele.
Br. bk. Errol, Henderson, Royal Roads, in ballast.
Br. stmr. Carmarthenshire, Birch, San Diego.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.
U. S. tug Iroquois, Pond, Hilo, November 1.
Br. stmr. Garonne, Conradi, Seattle, November 29.
U. S. G. S. Pathfinder, Perkins, San Francisco, December 2.
Br. stmr. Wyfield, Cartmer, San Francisco, December 5.

MERCHANTMEN.

* (not does not include coasters.)
-Inton, Reusch, Newcastle, December 10.
-Anderson, Newcastle.
-Newcas.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
From San Francisco, per stmr. Alameda, December 6.—Honolulu.—Mrs. H. Arens and child, Miss L. E. M. Bacon, Capt. C. S. Beath, Walter Behr, F. E. Blake, wife and three children, Miss H. E. A. Castle, Miss M. E. Casie, M. W. Davis, Frank Dixon, Miss N. W. Fouts, Mrs. R. C. Greer, G. H. Gere, and wife, Robt. Halstead, E. Healey, Mrs. G. E. Hendricks, Edward Holkom, F. L. Hoogs, W. G. Hyman, Horace Johnson, Mrs. A. H. Lackland, W. Larsen and wife, I. M. Long, E. A. McInerney, Mrs. M. Mein, Robt. M. Mein, Mrs. W. Mertens, E. P. Vaughan Morgan, W. Mutch, wife and child, Miss R. Myer, Lady Bromley, Miss Marjory R. Nape, Dr. F. Pague, W. J. Polmers, wife and child, J. G. Rothwell, Frank Smith and wife, J. H. Taylor and wife, Mrs. Warner, Wm. Weister, Mrs. C. E. Williams and two children, Mrs. E. A. Williams, Jno. Wise, Apla-Curtis G. Lloyd, Auckland.—Mrs. A. Barr, P. Barr, Prof. Boehm, Misses Daniels (2), S. E. Davis, H. Deasley, J. P. Drake, P. H. Holt, Mrs. F. W. Lester and two children, Jas. McMenamen, W. T. Todd, J. H. Williams, Mrs. W. R. Williams, W. Woodcock, Sydney.—E. Tootal Broadhurst and wife, Jas. W. Bucklin, Jas. Bullen, Frank Burnett and wife, Frank Burnett, Jr., Miss N. Burnett, W. H. Butcher, C. D. Cooper, E. M. Enright and wife, Myron Folger and wife, H. A. Goddard and wife, E. R. Gross, F. B. Hall, T. E. Lescher, F. A. Loosemore, Miss J. S. Shand, Miss M. H. Shand, Russell Sinclair and wife, Geo. S. Wilcox and wife.
From Makaweli, per stmr. Iwaleale, December 7.—H. W. Schmidt, J. L. Buchanan.
Departed.
For Hawaii and Maui ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, December 6.—S. Ahlhi, A. B. Naone, J. T. Crowley, C. Nielsen, Chas. Othell, L. Chong, Li Chung, Goo Kine, J. M. Kaneakua, Miss Annie Beers, D. H. Case, A. W. Sumter, W. P. Fennell, L. F. Graham, Rev. Kahane, Young Kou, C. Hopkins, T. T. Hope, J. Gabreath, F. Somerfield, Mrs. L. M. Kahookiki, Rev. O. P. Emerson, H. Wilgeroth, E. T. Patten, Mrs. Kauauwal, Judge J. W. Kalua, J. R. Bergstrom, J. G. Taylor, T. Shyama, Chas. Creighton.
For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, December 5.—J. S. McCandless, E. E. Richards, P. M. Gill, T. C. Ridgway, F. C. Blond, W. H. Lambert, Mrs. J. H. Mackenzie, G. P. Rasmussen, Mr. Pearson, J. Cargill and wife, A. G. Eames and wife, Goo Kim, H. B. Gehr and wife, F. H. Hohl, Mrs. L. A. Choy, Mr. and Mrs. Eldredge, J. Rubenstein, J. A. Griffel, A. C. Wilfong, J. A. Scott, H. Deacon and wife, W. H. Wallace and wife, L. A. Thurston, A. Ross and wife, T. H. Hughes, Miss Daisy Lishman, Mrs. Dr. Wright.
For San Francisco, per stmr. America Maru, December 5.—Miss F. Parmalee, Mrs. Piver, Miss Piver, H. L. Sears, M. F. Russell, Miss Folger, W. Y. Wilson, Wm. C. Gregg, wife and four children, Mrs. P. Schneider and child, Capt. F. A. Blake and wife, E. P. Fell, F. C. Scherstein, R. R. Hind and wife, H. L. Achilles, E. T. Wright, Geo. W. Stadler, Mrs. Marshall and daughter, Col. Little, Mrs. Sanford, Mrs. Heinrichs.
For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, December 5.—Miss N. Crook, T. R. Robinson, J. R. De Coto and wife, G. W. Wilbur, H. J. Metz, G. B. Robertson, W. H. Field, Harry Lee, J. N. S. Williams, A. F. Robertson, J. G. Shelton, Miss M. Hayseiden, T. Amana, W. T. Akana, Wing Sing Chong, L. A. Dickiey.
For Molokai ports, per stmr. Lehua, December 5.—W. H. Whitney, Jr., Geo. Robertson, Master A. Lucas, F. L. Zoller, wife and two children, F. H. Foster, Bishop Willis.
For Nawiliwili, per stmr. W. G. Hall, December 5.—W. H. Rice, Miss E. Waterhouse, Prince Cupid Kalaniana'ole, Mrs. M. A. Rego, J. H. Jones, W. H. Coney, Dr. Howard and wife, C. A. Graham, J. K. Farley, Miss M. G. Worrell, J. F. Colburn, W. A. Wall, H. L. Ross, C. Dement, M. Gilroth, Rev. S. K. Kauili, W. Berlowitz, H. Kapu. Yee Wo and 37 on deck.
For the Colonies, per stmr. Alameda, December 6.—Geo. Griffiths, G. Kunst, C. Bell, A. Hartovich, J. B. Pierce, J. Plaw.
Booked.
For San Francisco, per stmr. Mariposa, sailing December 8.—Miss Lot-sperch, Mrs. Hedemann and three children, the Wintons, Miss Cook, W. B. Townsend, C. C. Quinn, W. S. Dixon, J. Rich and wife, Mrs. C. A. Rich, Widman, J. C. Ward, Miss K. Mr. Whiffield, Chas. Har-O'Shaughnessy, P. Mc-B. Smith, Miss McClanahan.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The steamer Lehua, from Molokai ports, arrived yesterday morning and sailed for Kaunakakai in the afternoon. The barkentine S. G. Wilder, with general cargo from San Francisco, arrived off port last evening and anchored outside.
Captain Griffiths of the Albert has for sale the skiff picked up adrift on his voyage from San Francisco. It is a very neat pleasure boat.
The Richards street dredger is encountering some hard coral near the seawall in front of the pilot-house. Excavating is going on slowly in consequence.
Chief Engineer Johnson of the Wilder's Steamship Company is expected home at the end of the present month. He may come on the new steamer Kailani.

The California Shipping Co. was incorporated at San Francisco on November 12. The new company is the syndicate which recently purchased the Flint fleet of ships.
In a recent investigation, held in England, into the loss of a passenger steamer, attention was called to the more seaworthiness of metallic lifeboats over those constructed of wood.
Only three of the eight native boat-boys who applied for berths on the Pathfinder were passed by the surgeon on board, and these three, on being refused an advance, will probably refuse to sign.

The five-masted schooner Louis, which sprang a leak while bound from the Chilean coast for Honolulu with nitre and was forced to jettison part of her cargo, was placed upon the drydock in San Francisco November 28 for repairs.
Capt. Nicholson, formerly 1st officer of the Mauna Loa, succeeded to the command of the Kiloana yesterday, vice Captain Bruhn, who goes back to the steamer Kaula. First Officer Olsen of the Mikahala has been transferred to the Hall.

The Onaway, from New York, and the County of Merioneth are both discharging "in the open" down at Emmes wharf. All perishable freight must be carted away immediately after being unloaded, which is inconvenient for both the draymen and merchants.
The following vessels for Island ports were up and loading at San Francisco on the departure of the Alameda: Brig W. G. Irwin (to sail Nov. 28); schooner Mary E. Foster, bark S. C. Allen, bark Andrew Welch (to sail Nov. 29, cleared); schooner Transit (to sail Nov. 29).

Old Captain Cummins, skipper of the steamer J. A. Cummins some years ago and lately master of an Island schooner which was wrecked on the Kona coast last summer, is in straits. He has been running in the Inter-Island trade for the past twenty-five years and is now ill and crippled from rheumatism.
The following vessels have just been chartered to load coal at Newcastle for the Hawaiian Islands:

Tons.
M. P. Grace, Am. sh. Grant 1899
Norfolk Island, Br. bk. Thomas 1311
Glennesslin, Br. sh. Pritchard 1743
Highlands, Br. bk. Smith 1234
Big Bonanza, Am. bk. Bergman 1399
Hesper, Am. bk. Sodergren 602
Star of Italy, Haw. sh. Wester 1571
Euterpe, Haw. sh. Krebs 1197
Palmyra, Am. bk. Keller 1223
Elwell, Am. sh. Ellis 1356
Rufus E. Wood, Am. bk. McLeod 1331
Carrollton, Am. bk. Jones 1352
Lyman D. Foster, Am. schr. Kill-man 692
Star Russia, Haw. sh. Mortensen 1892
Berwickshire, Br. bk. Blanche 901
Hecla, Am. sh. Nelson 1435
Wachusett, Am. sh. Lamberth 1478

There are now chartered, loading or on the way from Newcastle, over fifty sailing vessels.
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NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.
U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.
By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.
Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.
C. G. CALKINS,
Lieut. Comdr., U.S.N., in Charge.

More Excavations Needed.
Excavations of the Government being run night and day to attend to the... It takes... excavator... dem... accom... out than... connect...

Victim
Akanui who was a runaway back Friday, died Wednesday of the back wound for the death of the... in the Police... as last but pending a native's condition, Deputy... had the... It is probable an... instances that a more serious... all now be brought against...

UNPAID SOLDIERS

How They Manage to Supply Themselves.

Nuuanu Valley Has Special Attractions
—A Patriotic Lady who Keeps Open House.

The private soldier of Uncle Sam's army of late seems to strike Honolulu in dire distress as far as a lack of pay is concerned. Amongst the last batch of transports which arrived in port within the past two weeks, the paymaster's department seemed altogether to have forgotten that the private soldier had a pocket, and one which would hold about \$15.00 worth of service pay. When given shore leave the moneyless soldier, whose present probability seems only the prospect of winning his reward on the battlefield, strolled up townward, listlessly, aimlessly, gazing into shop windows rather mournfully, and especially those which contained pie, and finally sat himself down on the most convenient doorstep or curbing and watched the "madding crowd" go by.
Some of them, more energetic than the usual line-up, with a view to sizing up Honolulu, as all good tourists do, wandered into the valleys and up Punchbowl, stripping fruit trees as they went. Fruit trees and pie wagons seems to have a special feeling in the soldier's make-up, and the former suffer considerably. Tamarind trees, pineapple fields, coconut groves all take their turn in passing into the private soldier's possession, and, green or ripe, for the soldier's stomach has no parlor, they all took the same course.
Out Nuuanu way, however, the tried and weary "doughboy" always discovered what was to him more of a bonanza than a Klondike—an open hospitality to the American soldier. A philanthropic lady, keen to learn of the soldiers' discomforts and needs, keeps open house for the wanderers who stray up the valley and every one receives a cordial welcome and a good lunch. The American flag hangs out over her gatepost, and no soldier ever regrets the kind and patriotic lady's smile of welcome. The fruits which the soldiers have abstracted from gardens, groves and orchards have performed one great duty in the present war—that of supplying "stomach ammunition" for Uncle Sam's army.

The American bark B. P. Cheney, from Tacoma, coal-laden, anchored in the stream yesterday afternoon.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.
By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

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